

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

TEN WEEKS, TEN CENTS.
NO PAPER SENT ON CREDIT.

ONE YEAR, 50 CENTS.
IN CLUBS OF THREE, FOR \$1.25.

SIXTH YEAR.
NUMBER 44.

Whole Number,
291

EXTRAORDINARY SPECIAL OFFER. Beginning with the opening chapters of "SOCIALISM MADE PLAIN" written by Allan L. Benson, one of the brightest daily paper writers in the United States, and who is a thorough student of Socialism, which will appear shortly, we will send this paper in bundles of five each week for 15 weeks for Half a Dollar! The best propaganda is cumulative propaganda, which follows the man you are trying to convert week by week until you land him. Your friends will thank you for the chance to read these chapters. They will get a clear understanding of the vital subject of Socialism, and will marvel that a thing so simple, ever seemed hard to them. Don't Wait till too Late!

MILWAUKEE HOT SHOTS.

BY VICTOR L. BERGER.

THE ATTEMPT of our reform governor, Robert M. La Follette, to gain a couple of delegates for himself and his faction by means of the grand jury disclosures may be very politic for the moment, but it is not wise. The reformers are playing with a sharp knife and are very liable to cut off their own fingers.

Honesty—yes indeed, we want honesty. But honesty alone amounts to nothing. Honesty, republican honesty imperatively demands at least an approach to economic equality and freedom. And equality exists in name between proletarians and millionaires; and freedom in name, when a man is dependent on the will of another for earning his living. All this Jefferson would maintain if he were alive today. We are in the spirit of the ideas and men of 1776 when we strive for a commonwealth which would guarantee economic freedom to all; in other words, for the Socialist system.

There have been developments which the founders of the American Republic could not foresee and which have created quite another commonwealth than Jefferson expected, just as the ideologists of the French Revolution had quite a different idea of what must result from the overthrow of feudalism than what actually resulted. There and here the same cause operated: Economic development, the evolution of the tool of the machine, the division of society into the propertied and propertyless classes, therefore into rulers and ruled, and thus the nullification of the very principle which the founders of the American Republic wished to establish.

Nevertheless they took a great step forward and created at least a few methods by means of which we may establish a commonwealth actually corresponding—by adaptation to industrial evolution—to the needs of our forefathers.

If the voters of Milwaukee are really in earnest to clean things up, let them not one single adherent of the old parties will be elected, either this year or next fall. The Social-Democrats of course cannot promise to immediately overthrow the whole capitalist system—that of course can only be done in Milwaukee alone—but we would undertake to clean up a house-cleaning as up to this day has never been seen in any city of America, provided only that we are given the power.

A fellow whom we Social-Democrats will some day look at closer, and for this purpose we have to hang him on a lamp-post, is the pillar of the church, the "honorable" Peter J. Somers, Democratic ex-mayor and ex-congressman from Milwaukee. The fellow plays a part in some of the dirtiest deals in Milwaukee officialdom and is also the attorney of the gamblers and houses of ill-fame. Such men are an alar in the body politic and the present grand jury can do better than to render Mr. Somers harmless.

Because we condemn the great thieves, great grafters and big business men, we are often accused of being too harsh. It does not follow that we desire to punish the small grafters, aldermen, boddies, superintendents and other petty thieves. These common grafters mostly belong to the proletariat, no doubt, only we think it is unjust that they should be deprived of the distinguished company of the great business men, to whom they are indebted for many suggestions of graft. However, the signs multiply that the big grafters, large manufacturers and great capitalists will again come to an understanding with the little grafters, small boddies, petty aldermen and other cheap station-men, long before election day arrives. A man who can see through a ladder may count the reasons for this on his fingers.

Which kind is the more dangerous—the Republican boddler or the Democratic crook—has not yet been exactly determined. It is certain that the Democratic grafter is the more shameless and open thief. They are both certainly "peaches."

Victor L. Berger.

These are days of glorious opportunities for the spread of Socialism. Are YOU doing your share?

If you will in fancy stand back far enough from this land to get a bird's-eye view of society, you would find that the industrious members are wearing their lives out trying to satisfy the insatiable demands of a small idle class. Funny, eh?

The Chicago Federation of Labor is now credit for its labors in raising funds for the prosecution of the case of John Turner, the English labor organizer, who is being persecuted on opinion's sake, at the instigation of that plutocratic creature, Secretary of Commerce Cortelyou, who was formerly private secretary for John McKinley. Turner is one of those extreme individualists known as Anarchists, and came to the attention of Cortelyou for the Clerks' Union. He did not come here to create anarchy, and even if he had, there is no crime in that, foolish as it may seem. An Anarchist is not necessarily a believer in assassinations. Turner is essentially a peace man; he does not believe in violence. Yet he remains locked up in the Island, New York, on the charge of conspiracy, in violation of the spirit of our American tradition. The Chicago Federation has been circulating a petition also asking Congress to repeal portions of the immigration law so as to take administrative officers the time to issue warrants in time of such portions as authorities have interference with the personal liberty of any person, citizen or alien. In Chicago this petition has been signed by leading judges, attorneys and others. Meantime the case has been appealed to the Supreme Court, with Turner still in custody and forbidden even to hold communication with his counsel out of the walls of the armed guards.

Who said the church was controlled by the interests of the rich? Of course not. Why if it was the working class wouldn't go to church and who ever heard a minister complain that the workers did not go to church? Who ever did, indeed!

If you imagine that hard times just happens instead of being the effect of a well defined cause, there is something sadly wrong with your "think-box." Just read up in Socialism a little and see how different the thing will look to you.

President Eliot, he of the "scab is a hero" fame, says that there should be government control of labor unions and employers' organizations. As the employers are the government, this would mean that the employers' organization would be self ruled, while that of the workers would be ruled by the enemy. President Eliot is very smooth!

There is method in Parry's madness, just the same. He is president of a Manufacturers fire insurance company at Indianapolis that sends out circular letters to concerns that have been drawn into alliance through his National Manufacturers' association and his Citizens' alliances. All's fish that comes to his net. Do, do, my huckleberry do!

The master of the Tanner Street Workhouse, Bermondsey, England, Mr. W. W. Parkinson, says that in England 12,000,000 persons are on the verge of starvation. With an experience of forty years, he says, he has never witnessed such an influx of able-bodied men into the workhouse!

Now that Hanna is dead, Perry Heath has resigned as secretary of the Republican National Committee, this action being taken, he says, because of the death of the chairman. The country at large believes Perry Heath to be a rascal and to be today rich because he carried his capitalism to the point of criminal theft. Few of the leading Republicans have the hardihood to defend him. Those who marvelled at his being retained on the national committee have it now at first hand that it was Hanna who shielded him. He is paying Hanna back in pretty bad coin to thus throw an odium on the sacred name of the dead Republican leader.

No wonder the working class are round shouldered—they have to carry the capitalist class round on their backs!

When a man who otherwise seems to have common sense tells you that Socialism is all very well, but wants to know how you are going to bring it about, just tell him that if he keeps voting for men who do not want Socialism he will probably land in the poor house before it overtakes him. When a people really make up their mind to have a thing half the battle is won.

Every family in this country ought to be splendidly housed, fed and dressed. Any system of society that fails to bring about such a result for those who are industrious is a hopeless failure and ought to be made way for a system that would serve the people. Judged by this standard the capitalist system hasn't a leg to stand on.

With the concentration of wealth in the hands of the few that is going on and getting worse in this country, where do you expect to come in? Your family tree that you feel so proud of will have some gnarled and stunted branches as the world goes on revolving. The time to wake up is now. Don't look around to see if the others are waking up, or as to whether it is respectable to change your politics. Don't be a cringing coward, whose own children will have occasion to feel ashamed of him when Socialism has been established.

Touching on the impending city election in Milwaukee, the following figures of our party's growth will be found illuminating:

| | 1898 City election | 1900 City election | 1902 City election | 1904 City election |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Incr. | 2,430 | 155 | 2,082 | 2,746 |
| Perc. | 15.5 | 8.37 | 82.86 | 81.12 |
| | | | 2,007 | 23.79 |

The above figures are for the head of the ticket. Note that the last city and state elections were less than a year apart in order to get the right estimate of the continued gain of the party.

The Minnesota state convention declared in favor of Eugene V. Debs for national candidate for president of the Socialists.

In spite of the marvelous increase in modern labor saving machinery, the fact remains that it was way back in the fifteenth century that labor got the greatest benefit from its exertions. This is because now we have a most expensive capitalist class to support, compared to which the support of royalty in the fifteenth century was a mere bagatelle.

Did you ever see such a cold winter for hanging on! And the coal trust robbing us in good old capitalist style, too! And do you remember how John Mitchell and Roosevelt settled the big coal strike in favor of the barons, when it might have been easily settled in favor of the people, by taking the mines—and would have been, in spite of the two of them, if the winter had been as cold as this one! Of course you do; you couldn't very well forget with coal at \$8 a ton this season in spite of its plentifulness. Some day the coal fields will belong to the people and they can keep warm in winter without going way in the hole—but it will not be so until capitalism has lost control of things in this great "land of the people!"

Another preacher has waked up to the fact that capitalism means torture, and failure to the great majority of the people of this country.

"The mere struggle for existence has become woefully complicated," says the Rev. R. A. White, "business has taken on such complexities as to rob it of pleasure and threaten it with constant uncertainty. Everyone has a look of care. Our women are not rosy and contented looking. Our young men breed wrinkles early."

"The artificial complexity of life destroys individuality. To keep up appearances, people wear clothes which they have not paid for and cannot afford. To march with the procession, people eat food for which they have not paid the grocer, live in houses with rent in arrears, are forced into a style of life they have no visible means of supporting. From the snare of small debts many a man seeks to escape by certain speculations and finally by certain peculiarities."

HOW THE WORKERS ARE ROBBED OF WEALTH AND HEALTH!

"We can only judge the future by the past"—PATRICK HENRY.

"When Egypt went down, two per cent of her population owned 97 per cent of her wealth. The people were starved to death. When Persia went down, one per cent of her population owned the country. When Babylon went down, two per cent of her population owned all the wealth. The people were starved to death. When Rome went down, 1,800 men owned all the known world."—ARENA.

Some time ago The Social-Democratic Herald incidentally stated that one percent of the people of this country owned over half the wealth and that therefore ninety-nine percent owned less than half, hence this country was filled with people who had made a failure of life under the capitalist system. A paper in Massachusetts, edited by a hireling of capitalism, whose present record is becoming as malodorous as was his former one when a servant of Uncle Sam in the post office department, boldly proclaimed our figures to be wild and contrary to fact. It is the least of our cares what the Massachusetts scribe thinks of The Herald or its statements—the more such creatures wait at us, the more likelihood of our being right—but the subject is interesting and we may as well go into it at a little more length. The figures of the Twelfth census have not as yet been digested by the statisticians, but from the census of 1890 and from additional sources at about the same date, tables of wealth distribution in this country were made up that amply bear out our claim that the great preponderating bulk of the wealth of this great "land of the people" is owned by a mere one per cent of the people. A table much used by professors of sociology at the Chicago University shows that the rich class, made up of 1 per cent of the families of the country, owns 54.8 per cent of the total wealth of the country. That the middle class families, making 10.9 per cent, own 32.2 per cent of the wealth. That the poor class families, making up 38.1 per cent, own 13 per cent of the wealth, and that the very poor class, making up 50 per cent, own practically no wealth at all. Sometime after the appearance of the Eleventh census, George K. Holmes, U. S. Census Expert on Mortgage Statistics, prepared tables showing the distribution of wealth in this country, which showed that 9 per cent of the people owned over 71 per cent of the total wealth, and that the poor, or working class, making up 52 per cent of the population, owned but 5 per cent of the total wealth! He showed that at that time three-hundredths of one per cent (the millionaire class) owned twenty per cent of the nation's wealth. Thomas G. Shearman, another statistician of credibility, in an article explaining his long series of investigations into wealth distribution, in the Forum (1889) went still further and claimed that 1.1 per cent of the people owned over 70 per cent of the wealth. He figured that one-half the wealth was owned by a mere 30,000 families. Shearman's figures were based on estimates of the holdings of the very wealthy and on assessors' returns for the other classes. As a result of his investigations, he said: "The facts conclusively demonstrate that the wealthiest class in the United States is vastly richer than the wealthiest class in Great Britain," and the avidity with which the nobility of England seek for American heiresses seems to bear this out. As to the distribution of wealth in England, Eltweed Pomeroy some years ago took the returns of deaths in the Stateman's Year Book, an acknowledged authority, deducted the percentage of deaths given in Farr's Vital Statistics of those under 25 years, deducted 51 per cent, the number of women in England as compared with men, and then took the Report of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, which gave the number of people dying with property and the value of their estates divided into thirteen classes, and thus made up a table of property holdings. It showed that 1.7 per cent of the population owned 67.5 per cent of the wealth. So that we see that in England, the classic home of capitalism, we have relatively the same results that we have in capitalist America, and if the wealth holdings in this country are vastly greater, as claimed, then the claim that one per cent in this country own over half the wealth, is conservative, especially as these tables were all made up years ago, and since that time concentration has been accelerated and the trusts have been milking the people of their product and holdings at a constantly increasing rate. The contemplation of these figures alone ought to wake up the slowest man to the necessity of changing the capitalist system and inaugurating one scientifically based on the just returns to labor for its industry.

But it is not in this direct robbery of the people alone that the capitalist system is an abomination to the masses. It robs those who produce its wealth of their health as well! The working class is an unhealthy class, even in spite of the fact that it exercises its muscles. And the capitalist class is relatively a healthy class, even in spite of the fact that it is physically inactive and flabby. The government statistics show that the workers make up

a great army of ill-health. They work under unhealthy conditions. The fact that they are wage workers means shortened lives, and the mortality among children is greatly influenced by the economic position of the parents. In a mortality table prepared in England in 1892, it was shown that a carpenter was twice as healthy as a lead worker, copper worker, cutter or file maker. And the statistics of two English cities, in Staffordshire, one of them peopled almost entirely by working people and the other by non-workers, showed that the death rate among children was as 210 to 168. Outdoor employments are more healthful than indoor, and dusty trades are particularly injurious.

A glance at the census statistics for 1900 shows that the death rate for bankers was 4.7, whereas the death rate for all forms of employment taken collectively was 15.0. The present death rate among flour mill employees is 26.6. For sailors it is 27.7.

A measure of the relative healthfulness of trades can be had best from a comparison of the death rate for consumption. This disease, well called the White Plague, is a very good indication of the bodily health, inasmuch as it is not due wholly to breathing irritating dust or vitiated air or from "taking colds," but must first be preceded by an unhealthy condition of the general system. Taking the average death rate from consumption for all classes 236.7 the following death rates per 100,000 of population from consumption for various trades become significant:

| | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| Bankers | 92.1 |
| Tobacco and cigar makers | 476.9 |
| Agricultural and outdoor | 147.2 |
| Farmers and farm labor | 111.7 |
| Printers and typesetters | 435.9 |
| Laborers | 376.8 |
| Female servants | 319.7 |
| Cabinet makers | 359.1 |
| Painters | 319.9 |
| Barbers | 334.9 |
| Servants | 430.3 |
| Collectors and agents | 131.2 |
| Bookkeepers and clerks | 398.0 |
| Preachers | 123.5 |
| Lawyers | 139.9 |
| Police men | 136.7 |
| Sailors and fishermen | 333.0 |
| Plumbers | 294.0 |

So far as consumption is concerned the banker has five chances of escape where the tobacco worker, for instance, has but one! That is, five tobacco workers die of the dread disease to one banker.

How does society reward the worker under the capitalist system? With poverty. How does it reward the fox non-worker? With a palace on the finest avenue and a life filled with automobiles, private yachts, country Summer villas and trips to Europe. By the way, didn't you vote for that kind of a system?

The politicians in Baltimore some time before the fire insisted that there was so much prosperity that there were two jobs for every man who wanted work. The Rev. J. C. Hogan, to see if this was really true, spent a week or two looking for work and found that there wasn't a stray job to let high or low anywhere. He might have known it.

A new rival gas company to the established monopoly in Milwaukee, in order to get a franchise, promised that it would not sell out to the old company, and the newspapers flashed this up as great news. Just as though any power on earth could prevent the stockholders of the old company buying stock from the shareholders in the new! The law is only a policeman when poor people are concerned.

ARBITRATION WILL FAIL.

BY EUGENE V. DEBS.

(Is Public Opinion.)

IN THE PRESENT advanced state of our industrial development, arbitration, be it voluntary or compulsory, must inevitably condemn itself. For twenty-eight years I have been an organizer of the working class, and my observation from their point of view compels this conclusion. I do not deny that in some instances arbitration has been the means of avoiding or ending disputes between capital and labor, but I do deny that anything has ever been settled thereby, or that any permanent good has ever come therefrom. Where voluntary arbitration is possible it is unnecessary, and where compulsory arbitration is necessary it is impossible. The capitalist is a buyer of labor power, a commodity in the present industrial system, while the worker is a seller of that commodity. Between them there is an irrepressible conflict, a class struggle, each day adding to its intensity, and bringing it into clearer view and bolder prominence. The antagonism between these two economic classes is a fixed and irrevocable fact in capitalist society, and is as certain to find expression in strikes, boycotts and violence as that the explosion ensues when fire and powder are brought into contact.

The modern capitalist must have the cheapest possible labor power to enable him to cope with his competitor. Upon the other hand the worker, obedient to the law of his development, demands an ever increasing share of what his labor produces, and here we have the pith and core of the "war between labor and capital"; and while this active principle of economic antagonism remains peace will be impossible and all arbitration will prove fruitless. Then, again, the capitalist owning a mill or factory or mine insists that he has a right to operate it as he may see fit, or as his interests may determine, and he will brook no form of arbitration or interference. If the right of private capital be conceded he is absolutely right in his contention, and compulsory arbitration would be not only an impertinent intrusion but downright confiscation.

In these brief lines I can not undertake to go into the matter fully, but I may say in closing that if the interests of capitalists and workers could be permanently harmonized in the present system, the industrial and social world would begin the retreat to barbarism. Out of the class antagonism, of which strikes are but the symptoms, a new industrial system will spring, and for the pangs society is made to suffer during the period of travail a new civilization will bless the world.

Eugene V. Debs.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN IN WISCONSIN.

Sometime ago, the Social Democratic Herald being in possession of approximately 5,000 names of ex-readers, members of trade unions and sympathizers residing in Wisconsin, outside of Milwaukee, conceived the idea of sending The Herald ten weeks each to these names and addresses. It was a huge task—an expense The Herald could scarcely stand. And so it was decided, that rather than let such good proselyting material lie neglected that we would appeal to the loyalty and the desire of our readers to see converts made to Socialism, and to ask them to help in this now most important work. So the Special Wisconsin Fund was started, and the facts about the special onslaught on Socialism in Wisconsin planned by the Republican national committee were given. We need not repeat them, it is enough to state that \$40,000 was set aside for the work of breaking down Socialism in its strongholds by the Republican committee.

So far about \$75 has been sent in for this fund. We need \$500 to carry out the plan fully—and it certainly should be carried out fully when you consider the full extent of the special capitalistic influences that will have to be met by the Socialists in Wisconsin. The local elections in Wisconsin take place April 5. We beg of you to help this fund along as far as possible before that date. After that date the Wisconsin battle will go on, too, for the enemy will have to be met in the fall elections also. The Herald's contribution to the fund is the placing of the charge for the subscriptions down to a figure at which we must furnish the paper at less than cost. The benefit will be a benefit for our cause. Socialists do your duty!

As fast as the funds grow the money will be applied on these subscriptions, and has been so applied right along. Seven hundred are already reading about Socialism. Do your duty. It will help at a critical moment. For everyone sending in \$1 or more, we will present a copy of John Collins' book, "The Truth About Socialism." If you have mislaid the coin card we sent you, fill out the following blank:

For the Special Wisconsin Fund, I hereby enclose the sum of _____ which I wish used to help shell the enemy's dupes for a ten weeks' literature attack.

Name _____
Address _____

| | | | |
|----------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
| Previously reported | \$68.70 | L. Baker | .10 |
| E. P. Hinkley | .25 | H. A. Buck | .15 |
| Louis E. Meckelke | .10 | W. C. Porter | .25 |
| Chas. Lund | .25 | J. A. Williams | .25 |
| E. D. Barker | 1.00 | J. J. Dobbins | .25 |
| Jos. Longberry | 1.00 | at. Lynch | .40 |
| R. S. Price | .20 | A. Nelson | .05 |
| S. H. Johnson | .10 | Rich. Krancher | .10 |
| W. Schriener | 1.50 | R. Thiede | .10 |
| D. Fries | .25 | P. Winget | .10 |
| W. J. McClure | .50 | F. Glend | .15 |
| San Bernardino Local | 1.00 | Unknown, Inman, Kane | .25 |
| A. Friend | .50 | P. Larsen | .25 |
| R. E. Brakley | .25 | P. Frødenkisen | .50 |
| L. Engb | .50 | J. J. Stoll | .25 |
| E. Witt | 1.00 | J. Gels | 1.00 |
| W. J. Steward | 1.00 | Total | \$82.90 |

When the working class looms up big on the political field, the two capitalist parties drop their masks and their pretended hatred for each other and join hands to save capitalism from the people. Capitalism's old game was to divide the voting strength of the working class between its two wings, the Republican and the Democratic parties, so as to keep the workers from injuring it politically. But when the workers cut loose from the old parties and stand on their own ground, the capitalists lose no time in getting their two political wings together. In a letter from the comrades in Battle Creek, Mich., we learn that these tactics have been employed at that city, the same as was done in the Massachusetts elections and at other points. But in spite of it the Socialist vote at Battle Creek doubled! And so it will be at other points, for it is an eye-opener to the people who have been led to think that the two old parties were really political enemies.

The Cigarmakers' Union No. 25, Milwaukee, has subscribed to The Herald for each member for ten weeks.

The Cigarmakers' Union No. 25, Milwaukee, has subscribed to The Herald for each member for ten weeks.

THE CONFESSIONS OF CAPITALISM.—The Ownership of Property.

"Although the Devil be the father of lies, he seems, like other great inventors, to have lost much of his reputation by the continued improvements that have been made upon him."—Swift.

I. LIARS CLASSIFIED AND DISCUSSED.

LIARS are various. Some men lie for the sheer joy of lying. Such men seldom if ever tell the truth. To stick to a lie once told is regarded by such men as a virtue. Liars like these may be classified as harmless liars. Nobody expects them to tell the truth and therefore nobody is ever deceived.

Then, there is another class of liars that never tell the truth when they can help it—yet they tell the truth frequently. On the heels of every lie comes the confession—not told in a spirit of repentance, but told from sheer force of necessity; told because lying on a colossal scale is so far beyond the powers of human intellect to do perfectly that the truth persistently forces its way forward, catches them off their guard and proclaims itself. Such men may be classified as clumsy liars. But they are also very dangerous liars. They are the most dangerous of all liars, because many hear their lies and few hear their unconfessions. In other words, truth is still traveling by stage coach, while falsehood always takes the Continental Limited over the shortest route.

It is the last class of liars and their unconfessions that will be considered here. They will be considered, because, as has been said, they are the most dangerous liars. And of all the dangerous liars that infest the earth, the political liars are the worst, because they deprive millions of American citizens of the ability to cast intelligent ballots. The ballot being the basis upon which rests our weal or woe, it naturally follows that to cast a ballot in ignorance is to lose most of the advantages of citizenship. To lose the advantages of citizenship, means the loss of the right to protect one's own, since in all ages there has been a class that was anxious to live in luxury from the labor of others and this class has invariably sought to accomplish its ends by gaining control of the powers of government.

But to come down to our own liars—our American political liars. Our home-grown political liars are, for the most part, subdivided into two divisions: Republican and Democratic.

The Democratic liar goes forth in every campaign to tell his good friends, the common people, that if they will only vote his ticket, they will again come into their own; that poverty will fly out through the broken window pane and that plenty will amble through the open door and take up his permanent abode beside them at the open fire-place.

The Republican liar has for several years been able to change the form of his lie a little. The Republican liar says: "Your great wisdom has already enabled you to see the superior advantages of voting the Republican ticket. Therefore, I do not, like my Democratic brother, promise you prosperity at some time in the future. I come to tell you that you have got prosperity now and that all you have to do to keep it is to 'stand pat,' to 'let well enough alone'; in short to keep on voting for the Grand Old Party that has made you the most prosperous people on earth."

So there are the two colossal American lies of the last half century—the lies that have been told and re-told so many times that most of the population believe they are true. Yet the very liars that told these lies have also confessed that they were liars and given figures to prove that their first statements were untrue. It is these figures with which we purpose to deal in these articles; and as the figures are taken from the Census reports of the United States government, it can hardly be said that they are open to suspicion. They simply confute the political liars who would not tell the truth about any political subject if they knew it, but who sometimes do so because they do not know it.

II. THE OWNERSHIP OF WAGE-WORKERS' HOMES.

TAKE THEN, the census figures for 1900 regarding the ownership of the homes of wage-workers in the great cities. Now, it is assumed that it will be admitted that the ownership or non-ownership of a man's home ought, as a rule, to give a pretty good line on the kind of prosperity he is enjoying. Fighting with a landlord to get some rotten old boards taken out of the cellar and a new pane of glass in the front window is not usually regarded as a pleasure; and for these and other reasons, workingmen who are able to do so, invariably own their own homes.

What, then, do the census figures for 1900 tell us about the ownership of wage-workers' homes? Do the figures indicate that there is, or has been at any time, "great prosperity" for the wage-worker? Do they indicate that he ought to "stand pat" or "let well enough alone"? Be your own judge. Here are the figures:

In Greater New York, where the voters in 1903 gave a Democratic candidate for mayor a majority of 60,000, there are 722,670 homes, 95.1 per cent of which are not owned by the families who live in them.

Philadelphia, variously known as the "City of Brotherly Love" and the "City of Homes," contributed heavily, in 1903, to a 200,000 majority for the Republican state ticket. Philadelphia has 265,093 homes, 88.9 per cent of which are not owned by their occupants. In other words, they are rented or mortgaged—the great majority of them mortgaged. There is no reason for considering a mortgaged home, which may be and frequently is gobbled by the mortgagee, as "owned," notwithstanding the fact that the eager statisticians of the "prosperity" administrations always do so; and the mortgaged home is therefore in this pamphlet not put where it does not belong—in the list of homes that are really owned because they are paid for.

Look next at San Francisco. They have a "Union Labor" mayor out there and the wage-workers like him so well that they re-elected him in 1903 by a large majority. San Francisco has 67,592 homes, 85 per cent of which are not owned by those who live in them.

Thus it appears that whether one live in Greater New York under Democratic rule, in Philadelphia under Republican rule, or in San Francisco under the administration of a union labor mayor, the chances are about 90 to 10 that he will not be able to save enough even in years of "great prosperity" to own his own home.

"Stand pat," did some gentleman say? Why certainly, if that sort of thing is pleasing. Plenty more of it can be had where what we have come from, and the beauty of it is that the inexhaustibility of the supply is insured by the fact that both of the old parties deliver the same kind of goods.

But this is not all of this particular "confession" of capitalism. All of the great cities have been struck by the same tidal wave of prosperity; and this is how the wage-workers in some of the more important communities find themselves—according to the census reports for 1900:

| City. | Whole Number of homes. | Percentage not owned by occupants. |
|-------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Boston | 114,705 | 92 |
| Buffalo | 72,436 | 87 |
| Pittsburg | 62,942 | 85.1 |
| Cincinnati | 73,519 | 86.8 |
| Cleveland | 80,114 | 79.8 |
| Toledo | 28,319 | 76 |
| Detroit | 59,836 | 80 |
| Baltimore | 104,146 | 81 |
| Atlanta | 20,185 | 88 |
| Chicago | 354,036 | 89 |
| New Orleans | 60,796 | 83 |
| Milwaukee | 58,889 | 84 |
| St. Louis | 121,123 | 87 |
| Denver | 29,979 | 84 |

The figures for the whole country are no more encouraging for those who have not been deceived by the "prosperity" sham. In 1900, there were 16,187,715 families in the United States, of whom only 31.8 per cent owned their own homes. Of the remaining 68.2 per cent, 53.5 per cent rented their homes outright and 14.7 per cent had the slight hold of the roof over their head that one is able to retain with a mortgage attached.

From which it appears that more than half of the families in the United States have not the slightest claim to the ownership of their homes while a constantly increasing number of homes are mortgaged.

Anything wrong with the Republican and Democratic parties? We have been having Democratic or Republican rule now for more than half a century and both parties have always promised the wage-workers prosperity. The wage-workers have tried both parties. Satisfied with results? Remarkable! Such all-around contentment was equalled only on the occasion of the death of Jones. "Jones is dead?" asked Mrs. Smith of Mrs. Brown. "What complaint?" "No complaint, everybody satisfied."

There is only one point that has not been touched in this discussion of the ownership of wage-workers' homes. Ah, thank you, you were sure to guess it if you were a good Republican or a good Democrat. "Most of us don't own our homes yet, but we are a lot better off than we were years ago and we are buying homes rapidly." We had expected something of that sort and therefore took the trouble to look it up in the census reports, where we learned the interesting fact that it is not so. The percentage of families that owned their own homes decreased from 34.4 in 1890 to 31.8 in 1900, while the percentage of mortgaged homes increased in the same time from 13.4 to 14.7 and the number of rented homes from 52.2 to 53.5.

III. THE OWNERSHIP OF FARMS.

SO MUCH for the American wage-worker. Now let's see what is being done to the American farmer. The farmer knows he has been a favored child of fortune these last few years. He knows it because the politicians have told him so. His pocket book and his bank account may not tell him so, but if the money is not in one or the other pocket of these places, it is surely his own fault.

For do not the census reports of 1900 tell him that the 5,737,372 farms in the United States increased in value from 1880 to 1900 from \$10,197,096,776 to \$16,614,647,491, or 64 per cent? And did not the value of his live stock products increase during the same time from \$1,576,881,507 to \$3,075,477,503, or 95 per cent? Of course they did, because the census bureau says so, and the census bureau not only knows the facts, but tells them—perhaps too freely at times.

Therefore, it might reasonably be expected that the census reports would show that the farmer owns the land he tills, or is paying for it very rapidly. But in that respect, the census reports are again disappointing. They do not show anything of the kind. On the contrary, they show that the American farmer is slowly sinking from hopeless debt to absolute non-ownership of the land, as surely as the quicksand's victim is engulfed in the mire into which he goes more deeply with every struggle to get loose.

In 1880, the American farmer owned 74.5 per cent of the land he tilled. In 1890, he owned but 71.6 per cent, while in the following ten years, Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Morgan and the rest of the "captains of industry" got in their work upon him to such an extent that the census of 1900 found him with only 64.7 per cent of his land his own.

In other words, while the value of the farmer's land and his live stock increased 159 per cent in the 20 years ending in 1900, 9.9 per cent of the land that he absolutely owned in 1880, was owned by the landlord class in 1900. These figures eer-

tainly indicate "great prosperity" for some one. Is it the farmer? Well, generally speaking, a farmer who owned 100 acres in 1880 has lost the ownership of 16 acres since then.

From which it appears that the same inexorable laws are in operation in this country that have given Ireland to the landlords, placed the ownership of half of Prussia in the hands of the "nobility." The American farmer need only to sit tight "stand pat" and vote either of the tickets that his capitalist friends vote and his land will slip through his hands as noiselessly and as surely as the brigand's booty follows him into the brush after the train has been robbed.

For farm tenantry is increasing with all the irresistible steadiness of the tides, though it is all flood and no ebb with this tenantry tide. In the whole country, as has been shown, the percentage of farms operated by tenants increased from 25.5 in 1880 to 35.3 per cent in 1900. Here are the 1900 census figures for all the states and territories:

| States and territories | Percentage of farms operated by tenants | | |
|------------------------|---|------|------|
| | 1880 | 1890 | 1900 |
| Alabama | 46.8 | 48.6 | 52.1 |
| Arizona | 13.2 | 7.9 | 14.5 |
| Arkansas | 30.9 | 32.1 | 45.4 |
| California | 19.8 | 17.8 | 23.1 |
| Colorado | 13 | 11.3 | 22.5 |
| Connecticut | 10.2 | 11.5 | 17.9 |
| Delaware | 42.4 | 46.9 | 50.7 |
| District of Columbia | 38.2 | 36.7 | 40.1 |
| Florida | 30.9 | 23.6 | 26.5 |
| Georgia | 44.9 | 53.5 | 59.3 |
| Idaho | 4.7 | 4.6 | 8.1 |
| Illinois | 21.4 | 24 | 29.2 |
| Indiana | 23.7 | 25.4 | 28.1 |
| Iowa | 23.8 | 28.1 | 34.3 |
| Kansas | 16.3 | 28.2 | 34.3 |
| Kentucky | 26.4 | 24.9 | 28.3 |
| Louisiana | 35.2 | 44.4 | 58 |
| Maine | 4.3 | 5.4 | 4.1 |
| Maryland | 31 | 31 | 32.4 |
| Massachusetts | 8.2 | 9.3 | 11.6 |
| Michigan | 10 | 14 | 15.1 |
| Minnesota | 9.2 | 12.9 | 17.3 |
| Mississippi | 43.8 | 52.8 | 62.4 |
| Missouri | 27.3 | 26.8 | 30.1 |
| Montana | 5.3 | 4.8 | 9.5 |
| Nebraska | 18 | 24.7 | 36.3 |
| Nevada | 9.7 | 7.5 | 11.4 |
| New Hampshire | 8.1 | 8 | 7.5 |
| New Jersey | 24.6 | 27.2 | 35.3 |
| New Mexico | 8.1 | 4.5 | 9.4 |
| New York | 16.5 | 20.2 | 23.3 |
| North Carolina | 33.5 | 34.1 | 41.4 |
| North Dakota | 3.9 | 6.9 | 8.3 |
| Ohio | 19.3 | 22.9 | 27.1 |
| Oklahoma | — | 6.7 | 21 |
| Oregon | 14.1 | 12.5 | 17.8 |
| Pennsylvania | 21.2 | 23.3 | 26 |
| Rhode Island | 19.9 | 18.7 | 20.1 |
| South Carolina | 50.3 | 55.3 | 61 |
| South Dakota | 3.9 | 13.3 | 21.8 |
| Tennessee | 34.5 | 30.8 | 40.1 |
| Texas | 37.6 | 41.9 | 49.7 |
| Utah | 4.6 | 5.2 | 8.8 |
| Vermont | 13.1 | 14.6 | 14.3 |
| Virginia | 29.5 | 26.9 | 29 |
| Washington | 7.2 | 8.5 | 11.4 |
| West Virginia | 19.1 | 17.8 | 21.8 |
| Wisconsin | 9.1 | 11.4 | 13.3 |
| Wyoming | 2.8 | 4.2 | 7.6 |

* The figures given for the Dakotas for 1880, which were not states at that time, are the figures given by the census bureau for the whole territory of Dakota.

Allan L. Benson.

EXTRAORDINARY OFFER!

NOTHING LIKE IT ANYWHERE IN AMERICA.

The Social Democratic Herald wants to help disseminate Socialist literature. To do so it makes the following astonishing offer:

Three Yearly Postal Subscription Cards and Two of these Fifty Cent Cloth Bound Books:

Karl Marx, Biographical Memoirs.—By Wilhelm Liebknecht.
Collectivism and Industrial Evolution.—By Emile Vandervelde.
The American Farmer.—By A. M. Simons.
The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State.—By Frederick Engels.
The Social Revolution.—By Karl Kautsky.
Socialism, Utopian and Scientific.—By Frederick Engels.
Feuerbach: The Rosta of the Socialist Philosophy.—By Frederick Engels.

A \$2.50 VALUE FOR \$1.50.

Buy the Subscription Cards, sell them and you get the Books FREE OF CHARGE.

Social-Democratic Herald,
344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

POCKET LIBRARY OF SOCIALISM.

Booklets of 32 pages each, with neat cover, just the right size and weight to slip into a pocket.

1. Woman and the Social Problem. By May Wood Simons.
2. The Evolution of the Class Struggle. By Wm. H. Noyes.
3. Imprudent Marriages. By Robert Blatchford.
4. Packingtown. By A. M. Simons.
5. Single Tax vs. Socialism. By A. M. Simons.
6. Wage-Labor and Capital. By Karl Marx.
7. The Man Under the Machine. By A. M. Simons.
8. The Mission of the Working Class. By Rev. Charles H. Vail.
9. Socialism and Socialism. By Charles H. Kerr.
10. Socialist Songs. By William Morris and Others.
11. After Capitalism. What? By Rev. William T. Brown.
12. Rational Prohibition. By Walter L. Young.
13. Socialism and Farmers. By A. M. Simons.
14. How I Acquired My Millions. By W. A. Corey.
15. Socialism in French Municipalities. A compilation from official reports.
16. Socialism and Trade Unionism. By Daniel Lynch and Max S. Hayes.
17. Plutocracy or Nationalism? By Edward Bellamy.
18. The Real Religion of Today. By Rev. William T. Brown.
19. Why I Am a Socialist. By Prof. George D. Herron.
20. The Trust Question. By Rev. Charles H. Vail.
21. How to Work for Socialism. By Walter Thomas Mills.
22. The Axe at the Root. By Rev. William T. Brown.
23. The Folly of Being "Good." By Charles H. Kerr.
24. Intemperance and Poverty. By T. Twining.
25. The Relation of Religion to Social Ethics. By Rev. William T. Brown.
26. Socialism and the Home. By H. Gaylord Wilshire.
27. Trusts and Imperialism. By H. Gaylord Wilshire.
28. A Sketch of Social Evolution. By H. W. Boyd Mackay.
29. Socialism vs. Anarchy. By A. M. Simons.
30. Industrial Democracy. By J. W. Kelley.
31. The Pride of Intellect. By Franklin H. Wentworth.
32. The Philosophy of Socialism. By A. M. Simons.
33. An Appeal to the Young. By Peter Kropotkin; translated by H. M. Hyndman.
34. The Kingdom of God and Socialism. By Rev. Robert M. Webster.
35. Easy Lessons in Socialism. By William H. Leffingwell.
36. Socialism and the Organized Labor Movement. By May Wood Simons.
37. The Capitalists' Union or Labor Union, Which? Published by Union 7380, American Federation of Labor, for affiliated Unions.

Price 5 cents a copy, 6 for 25 cents.

Social-Democratic Herald, 344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

WATCH REPAIRING GOOD AND RELIABLE WORK ONLY...
AT STRICTLY HONEST PRICES.
WE UNDERSTAND FRENCH, GERMAN AND ENGLISH WATCHES.
THEO. SCHELLE, 316 W. Water St., Milwaukee.

What We Social-Democrats Are After.

(Adopted by the Socialist Party in National Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., July 31, 1901.)

The Socialist party, in national convention assembled, reaffirms its adherence to the principles of International Socialism, and declares its aim to be the organization of the working class, and those in sympathy with it, into a political party, with the object of conquering the powers of government and using them for the purpose of transforming the present system of private ownership of the means of production and distribution into collective ownership by the entire people.

Formerly the tools of production were simple and owned by the individual worker. Today the machine, which is but an improved and more developed tool of production, is owned by the capitalist, and not by the workers. This ownership enables the capitalists to control the product and keep the workers dependent upon them.

Private ownership of the means of production and distribution is responsible for the ever-increasing uncertainty of livelihood and the poverty and misery of the working class, and it divides society into two hostile classes—the capitalists and wage-workers. The once powerful middle class is rapidly disappearing in the mill of competition. The struggle is now between the capitalist class and the working class. The possession of the means of livelihood gives to the capitalists the control of the government, the press, the pulpit and the schools, and enables them to reduce the workingmen to a state of intellectual, physical and social inferiority, political subservience and virtual slavery.

The economic interests of the capitalist class dominate our entire social system; the lives of the working class are recklessly sacrificed for profit, wars are fomented between nations, indiscriminate slaughter is encouraged and the destruction of whole races is sanctioned in order that the capitalists may extend their commercial dominion abroad and enhance their supremacy at home.

But the same economic causes which developed capitalism are leading to Socialism, which will abolish both the capitalist class and the class of wage-workers. And the active force in bringing about this new and higher order of society is the working class. All other classes, despite their apparent or actual conflicts, are alike interested in the upholding of the system of private ownership of the instruments of wealth production. The Democratic, Republican, the bourgeois public ownership parties, and all other parties which do not stand for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system of production, are alike political representatives of the capitalist class.

The workers can most effectively act as a class in their struggle against the collective powers of capitalism by constituting themselves into a political party, distinct from and opposed to all parties formed by the propertied classes.

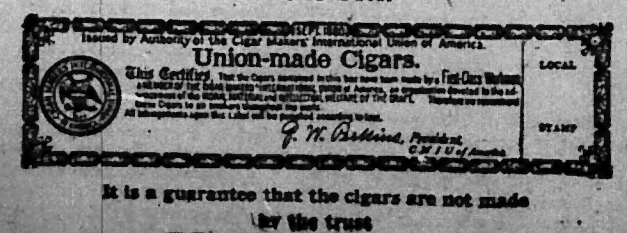
While we declare that the development of economic conditions tends to the overthrow of the capitalist system, we recognize that the time and manner of the transition to Socialism also depends upon the stage of development reached by the proletariat. We, therefore, consider it of the utmost importance for the Socialist party to support all active efforts of the working class to better its condition and to elect Socialists to political offices, in order to facilitate the attainment of this end.

As such means we advocate:

1. The collective ownership of all means of transportation and communication and all other public utilities as well as of all industries controlled by monopolies, trusts and combines. No part of the revenue of such industries to be applied to the reduction of taxes on property of the capitalist class, but to be applied wholly to the increase of wages and shortening of the hours of labor of the employees, to the improvement of the service and diminishing the rates to the consumers.
2. The progressive reduction of the hours of labor and the increase of wages in order to decrease the share of the capitalist and increase the share of the worker in the product of labor.
3. State or national insurance of working people in case of accidents, lack of employment, sickness and want in old age; the funds for this purpose to be furnished by the government and to be administered under the control of the working class.
4. The inauguration of a system of public industries, public credit to be used for that purpose in order that the workers be secured the full product of their labor.
5. The education of all children up to the age of 18 years, and state and municipal aid for books, clothing and food.
6. Equal civil and political rights for men and women.
7. The initiative and referendum, proportional representation and the right of recall of representatives by their constituents.

But in advocating these measures as steps in the overthrow of capitalism and the establishment of the co-operative commonwealth, we warn the working class against the so-called public ownership movements as an attempt of the capitalist class to secure governmental control of public utilities for the purpose of obtaining greater security in the exploitation of other industries and not for the amelioration of the conditions of the working class.

When purchasing cigars see that this label is on the box.



The cracker trust, the National Biscuit Company, made a profit on the labor of its employees in 1902 of \$3,689,338.09, and last year the profit increased to \$3,709,515.62. More "wages of superintendence," that is all!



LABRIOLA'S ESSAYS
on the Materialistic Conception of History.

The greatest socialist book that has appeared since Marx's Capital. Written by a socialist professor in the University of Rome, published in the leading countries of continental Europe and translated by Charles H. Kerr from the latest Paris edition. Extra cloth, gold stamping, 16 pages, \$1.00 postpaid.

CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY, 50 FINCH AVE., CHICAGO.

Telephone 9111 White. Commercial Printing.

JACOB HUNGER,

PRINTER,

602 Chestnut St., cor. 6th. Milwaukee, Wis.

AND. BUEHLER,

PRINTER

614-616 East Water St. Milwaukee, Wis.

Telephone White 6081.



IF THINE EYES

Offend thee, do not pinch them out and cast them from thee, but call at.....

Julius Lando's Optical Institute,

419 East Water Street

and get fitted to a pair of his celebrated glasses. ARTIFICIAL EYES inserted without pain.

SMOKE A. A. J. and J. D.

CIGARS, 10c straight.

Manufactured by

B. BAEUMLE, 1522 Cherry Street,

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

DRINK

Schlitz

The Beer that Made Milwaukee Famous

The main difference between good beer and bad beer is in the after-effect. You notice that pure beer, Schlitz beer, does not make you bilious. Pure beer is good for you; bad beer is unhealthy. You may be absolutely certain of its beneficialness when you drink Schlitz Beer.

A SOCIALIST BOOK STORE

Has been opened at 344 SIXTH STREET, Milwaukee, Wis., at the Headquarters of the Social Democratic Party.

A large line of works on Social and Economic subjects is in stock, and over 100 varieties of Socialist literature at all prices, from Marx' Capital at \$2.00 to the 2c Madden Library.

Any book on the market can be secured at this store, at regular prices, and sometimes for less. It will pay to just stop and look over the display, or to send to us for any book you may need.

NOW READY! NOW READY! NOW READY!

WHAT MUST WE DO TO BE SAVED?

A new propaganda booklet, designed to interest non-socialists and prepare the way for a study of Socialism.

BY VICTOR L. BERGER.

THIS OFFICE.—Per copy 2 cts. Per hundred 50 cts. Per thousand \$4.50.—THIS OFFICE.

Demand this Label on all Packages of Beer, Ale or Porter.



United Hatters of North America.

This is the Union Label of the United Hatters of North America.

When you are buying a FUR HAT, either soft or stiff, see to it that the Genuine Union Label is sewed in it. If it is not, do not patronize him. He has not any right to have his hat labeled. Loose labels (a retail store) are counterfeit. The Genuine Union Label is perforated on four edges, and is not liable to any explanation as to why the hat has no label.

The Genuine Union Label is sometimes perforated on three edges, and sometimes only two. Keep a sharp lookout for the counterfeit. (Perforated edges are used in order to

Social-Democratic Herald
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE
Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Co.
Board of Directors: E. H. Thomas, Pres.; Victor L. Berger, Vice-Pres.; Edmund T. Meins, Secretary-Treasurer; Emil Seidel, John Doerfler, Sr., C. P. Dietz, A. J. Welch, Fred. Brockhausen, Sr., Wm. Arnold.
FREDERICK HEATH, Editor.
Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.
Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.

What International Socialism Demands:

1. Collective ownership of public utilities and all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations.
2. Democratic management of such collective industry.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

If you believe in the above vote with the Social-Democrats.

A Well Merited Rebuke for John Mitchell.

We take off our hats to the Illinois miners. They have the self respect that all wage workers ought to feel, and seem to have gotten over the John Mitchellphobia that made such sad spectacles of their people when the coal strike was "settled" in the interests of Divine-right Baer. The Illinois miners were in session last week when Mitchell's official call for all miners to stop work a half hour when Hanna was being hurried was received. The following despatch tells what they did with it:

Chicago, Feb. 19.—The Illinois miners' convention today voted down a proposition to adjourn out of respect to the late Senator Hanna and to instruct the various locals to stop work for half an hour, though the request for this action came from President Mitchell.

Richly Mitchell deserved this rebuke. Intoxicated by the patronizing friendship of Mark Hanna, he became a pliable creature in the hands of the master politician of the plutocratic brigade. And that he was used for their purposes, the praise of Mitchell by the capitalist press well shows.

"The labor leader whose acts are praised by the daily press will bear watching," said T. V. Powderly, when he was master workman of the Knights of Labor.

The Mitchell-Gompers flirtation with Hanna has been a shame and a scandal to the cause of organized labor in this country. They tried to make it appear that Hanna's interest in the labor movement was a disinterested one—Hanna, who so successfully hugged labor to his capitalist bosom that he died possessed of eight millions of money robbed from the workers, many of whom died in the poor house or went down to suicides' graves.

Hanna was a capitalist vampire, if there ever was one. Before he became powerful as a shipbuilder and owner on the great lakes the Lake Seamen's union was one of the strongest organizations for the protection of the workers in the country. Whose hand but Hanna's smashed that powerful organization. "No union man shall ever walk the deck of my boats," he declared, and his actions showed he meant it. Hanna personally led the fight and it lasted from 1881 to 1883. The seamen finally went down before the blows of the wealth barons, and wages fell from \$2.00 to \$1.00 a day, and for late Fall work when the risk of life was greater, from \$4.50 to \$2.25. It was Hanna who discharged two men appointed by the foundrymen's union to wait on him for a request for an advance in his Globe Foundry. It was Hanna who discharged the members of a committee of his street car employees in Cleveland, who asked him for vestibules on the cars! And it was Mitchell's friend Hanna who deducted ten per cent from the wages of his miners as a security against their striking—and it was Hanna who eventually confiscated the money so withheld (about \$7,000 of it) when the men joined the strike in 1897. His corner on coal by storing two million tons on barges and then forcing a strike by reducing wages in the mines is still remembered, and the heirs ought to feel thankful for it, for it put a cool four million into the family wallet. And in 1897 during the big coal strike it was Hanna that was paying his miners 54 cents a ton—the lowest ever paid in the Monongahela district. Oh, yes, the miners ought to have stopped a half hour at their own expense while Hanna was being buried!

Mitchell may be too stupid to see why Hanna embraced the Civic Federation scheme for gulling the workers, but others are not. Hanna was smart enough to see that the interests of his class of labor fleecers was menaced by the growing sense of injustice on the part of labor, by its revolts and by the appearance of the Socialist movement, and it was dollars in the pockets of his class if the workers could be hypnotized into thinking they were living on "full" dinner pails and that the main thing in life was "harmony" even if they had to live on capitalists' smiles, instead of a more substantial recompense for their day-long drudgery.

That Hanna was a fraud in this as in all his other pretensions to goodness from a disinterested motive, is well shown by a little booklet that lies before us as we write. It is an official list of the members of Parry's National Association of Manufacturers. Now, as every newspaper reader knows, Hanna pretended to be an opponent of Parry. Hanna the fox did not approve of the tactics of Parry the bulldog. Parry, the open enemy of the wage workers, was denounced by Hanna, the pretended friend. But this little book, which we refer to, shows that M. A. Hanna & Co., iron ore merchants, of Cleveland, O., are members in good standing in Parry's labor-crushing organization. This will surprise some of our readers, for the little book is issued secretly. Nevertheless it exists and may be inspected at this office by any one wishing to verify our statement.

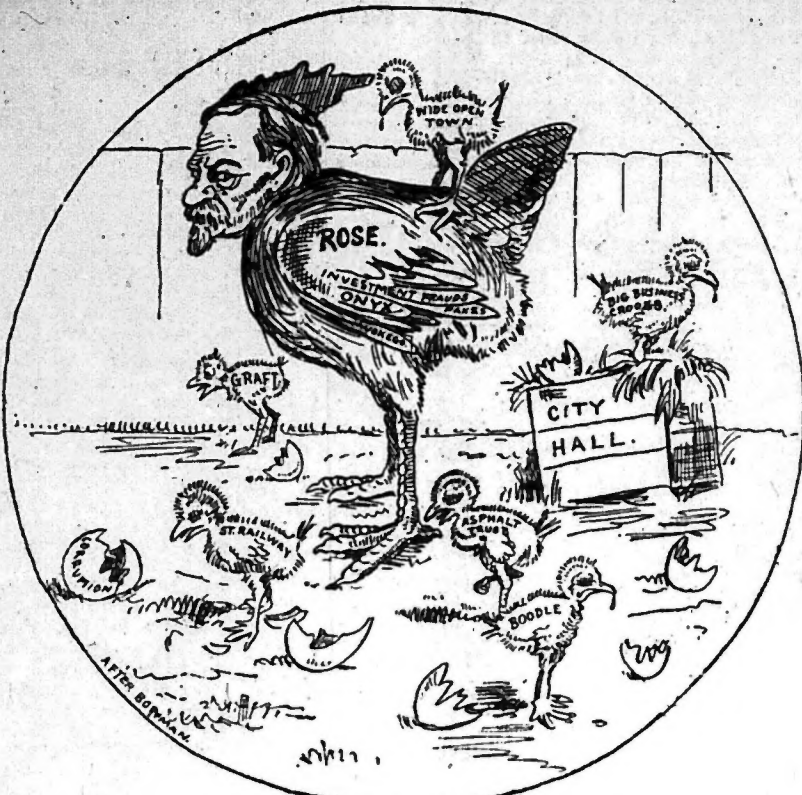
But Mitchell says that Hanna's death was a "distinct loss to the cause of industrial peace!" Now it is the nature of the capitalist to fleece. It is the way he gets his food. He is that kind of an animal. The hawk does not devour chickens because it is filled with "pure cussedness," but because chicken is its natural food. It has to live up to its nature or go out of business. We can imagine harmony as prevailing among a yard full of barn fowl because the fowl are not by nature predatory or cannibalistic. But we cannot imagine a normal condition of harmony in a barn yard in which a number of hawks are mingled with the chickens.

Capitalists can only exist by means of the exploiting of the workers. They do not get rich by productive labor, but by organizing and taking profits out of the labor of those who are obliged to exist by wage labor. There can be no harmony of interests between the two. It must be a so-called harmony that permits of mastership on the part of the capitalist—a mastership that presents its inevitable corollary of docility and surrender on the part of the workers. It means a docility on the part of labor that will only rivet its chains the firmer.

Discredited by organized labor, by his own craft, the shoemakers, F. G. R. Gordon, the renegade, is still hugged to the bosom of Samuel Gompers, and is by him permitted to draw sustenance from the money contributed into the treasury of the American Federation of Labor by the hard working, honest union men of this country. According to the American Federationist his portion of the swag last month was \$50. As a doer of dirty work for the Hanna-Gompers combine, Gordon probably earns what he gets.

The S. L. P. in Milwaukee, a mere remnant, exhibited its stupidity by holding a convention and including in its nominations for a city ticket a nomination for city at-

A BAD BREED OF "FOULS."



Mayor Rose.—"What are you all staring at me for? Those ain't my chickens!"

The Campaign for Social-Democracy in Milwaukee.

The Social-Democrats of Milwaukee will hold their city convention this Saturday evening, at Lincoln hall, Sixth street, near Grand avenue. There will be 196 delegates.

An Irish-American, whose mother was a German, was asked what his nationality was, and replied: "I am an Irishman by German consent." It may not be out of place to mention the fact that Dave Rose is the Democratic mayor of Milwaukee by Republican consent! And if our "respectable leading business men" have their way, he will do their dirty work for another two years.

Lest we forget! It is the thing that all capitalist politicians bank on that the average citizen is a man with a very short memory. New "issues" obscure old records. The career of David S. Rose, who in the face of the uncovering of widespread corruption in Milwaukee dares to again stand for the mayoralty, is a good illustration of this. His first appearance in the city was as an officer of the Darlington Rifles at the time of the so-called May riots in 1886, when several Polish citizens were brutally shot down. Afterward he removed to the city to practice law, and to amass wealth by various shady "get-rich-quick" deals, through which poor people were fleeced of their hard earnings. In 1898 he secured the Democratic nomination for mayor, at a time when he was attorney for the gamblers. They had been raided by the police, and after being nominated, he was too cowardly to appear in court for them, and got the city attorney to allow him to send a substitute. He made his campaign on an anti-street railway issue. "If I am elected," he declared in a speech, "it will not be through street railway influences." And he said: "I will turn out every man in the city hall who is controlled by the street railway gang, if I can, and in his place put a man who represents the people." It was in that 1898 campaign that the Populists made a dicker with the Democrats and helped elect Rose. After election Rose sold out completely to the street car company and Henry C. Payne, the Republican boss. Many Milwaukeeans will remember how he engineered through the council an extension of the street car franchise, giving it the city streets for another thirty-five years, free of charge. Mass meetings of the citizens to protest against the outrage were held all over the city, various societies passed scorching resolutions, among

them the Turners and the Federated Trades Council. The courts were appealed to by the indignant citizens, but the courts were on the side of the street railway monopoly. Rose was in the city council chamber when the vote was taken, ready to sign the ordinance before he could be prevented by legal procedure.

There were dark hints about two big checks that went to Darlington and were afterward alleged to be applied on his bank account there.

In spite of this tremendous piece of high rascality and the indignation of the people over it, Rose bobbed up a few months later as candidate for another term as mayor. This time it was a wide open town issue. The people forgot, just as he knew they would, he got the business interests on his side, for they saw that they could use a dishonest mayor in their business schemes, and he was elected again by as big a vote as ever. And that year the Populists, what was left of them, went it alone. In their platform they said: "Never before in the history of our city have ring rule and the lobbyists had such sway with both the executive and legislative branch of our present city government, notwithstanding the Democratic party platform pledge of two years ago that organized rings and lobbyists should be driven from the city hall." But even this doleful wall against the mayor was lost upon the citizens in their mad scramble to get a wide open town. In one of his speeches that year (1900) Rose told of a visit to Washington where the barbers did not work on Sunday. He said it was the kind of a town his opponent (Baumgartner) would give the city, and added: "Which do you like best, a Baumgartner town or a wide open Rose town?" What he really meant by a "wide open Rose town" the people of Milwaukee did not fully realize until the grand jury got to grinding out indictments. Under his fostering guidance, the city hall which had always harbored more or less of business crookedness became a veritable den of thieves. There was no partisanship about it, both the capitalist parties were tarred with the same stick, and when two potential bribe givers, Anton Asmuth and Bruno E. Fink, did not want to pay the price the hoodling aldermen demanded for a sidetrack privilege, and called on the mayor about it, the mayor advised them to pay the price demanded by the hoodling! And today twenty-two aldermen and other officials are under indictment for crooked transactions and it is expected that the

grand jury will double this number before it gets through and it is even hinted that the mayor himself may be included in the list.

Two years ago Rose again went before the people as a candidate, this time without any issues; he simply said he wanted to stay in office so as to complete some improvements he had started! That was playing the average voter for a sucker, with a vengeance! But back of that, he was buying votes in blocks and classes. He bribed several dishonest priests, made compacts with large employers of labor, out of which grew later a good deal of corruption in the city hall, and spent big wads of Pfister money.

Again he was elected. Oh! but the voters were easy! So easy, so

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD—BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.
Address all communications, money orders, etc., to the
MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.
344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Telephone Main 2834. H. W. BROMBERG, Business Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One year 50 cents. In clubs of three, \$1.25. Six months, 25 cents. No papers sent to any one on credit. If, without being subscribed, you receive it, then it has been subscribed for by a friend and no bill will follow. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.00.

BUNDLE RATES.

| | |
|---|----|
| 100 copies, more or less, per copy | 50 |
| 200 copies or more, per 100 (delivered outside Milwaukee) | 75 |
| 200 copies or more, per 100 (in Milwaukee only if called for) | 50 |

Weekly Bundles.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Five copies, 3 months, to one address | 1.50 |
| Ten copies, 3 months, to one address | 3.00 |
| Five copies, one year, to one address | 1.75 |
| Ten copies, one year, to one address | 3.50 |
| Twenty-five copies, one year, to one address | 8.00 |
| Fifty copies, one year, to one address | 15.00 |

Advertising Rates furnished on application.
We reserve the right to terminate any advertising contract without notice.

Receipts of Remittances for Subscriptions are acknowledged by the number on the wrapper. Separate receipts are never sent.

stupid, so foolish, that now in the face of the grand jury disclosures he dares to make the run again.

In the state campaign two years ago when Rose ran for governor backed by the plutocratic Republican boss, Pfister, and toured the state in a special train furnished by the railroads, whose candidate he really was, his poor vote in the state was reflected in the city of Milwaukee which he failed to carry.

He counts on the corrupt business interests, on the gambling and thug element, on such priests as he can get to disgrace their calling, and on the general stupidity and lack of civic morality of a large number of people who have been corrupted by the capitalist system. Rose is the ideal capitalist politician, the useful tool of the "leading" citizens who own stock in the various monopolies that infest the city and who realize that he is their official protector.

The main question in Milwaukee just now: Are you a Boodler or a Social-Democrat!

Family Under Capitalism.—How does the present society treat the family? The divorce courts of Chicago show that about five per cent of all marriages are annulled by divorce. No account is taken of the fact that today, so near to bare subsistence do wages verge thousands of young men, if they should maintain their present status of life, cannot take to themselves the care of a family. Capitalism today forces the man to work so many hours he can give no time to his family.

In other cases it sends the wife and mother to the factory and leaves the husband at home, reversing all normal family relations. It gathers the women together in the factory towns of New England and herds the men in the mining camps of the West, thus completely annihilating the family for multitudes of individuals. In many occupations marriage is forbidden or children not allowed, as for example, with the teachers of the public schools.

"Impute not unto future society the sins of the present one," the bourgeois of today, considering his wife as a chattel, when he hears that Socialists propose to establish collective ownership of property, concludes that this includes women also. To maintain the establishment of collective ownership of the mines, factories and the land, and the abolition of the exploitation of the workers, which really include the full program of Socialism, would abolish the family, is to maintain the family depends upon monopoly and extortion.

The Socialists do not think so meanly of the marriage relation. They see rather in present conditions the greatest menace to perfect family life. Socialism, they believe, would, for the first time, make possible marriage and a home life founded upon mutual respect and love, and not, as today, in the great majority of cases, upon economic convenience.

Furthermore, the Socialists years ago freed themselves of all utopian dreams, and have no fears that Socialism will mean an institutional life, such as was pictured by Hellamy, where the state controls all the details of life—May Wood Simons in Record-Herald.

Notice to Camden, N. J., readers.
J. Juster, 17 Hudson st., Camden, N. J., is authorized to take subscriptions for this paper.

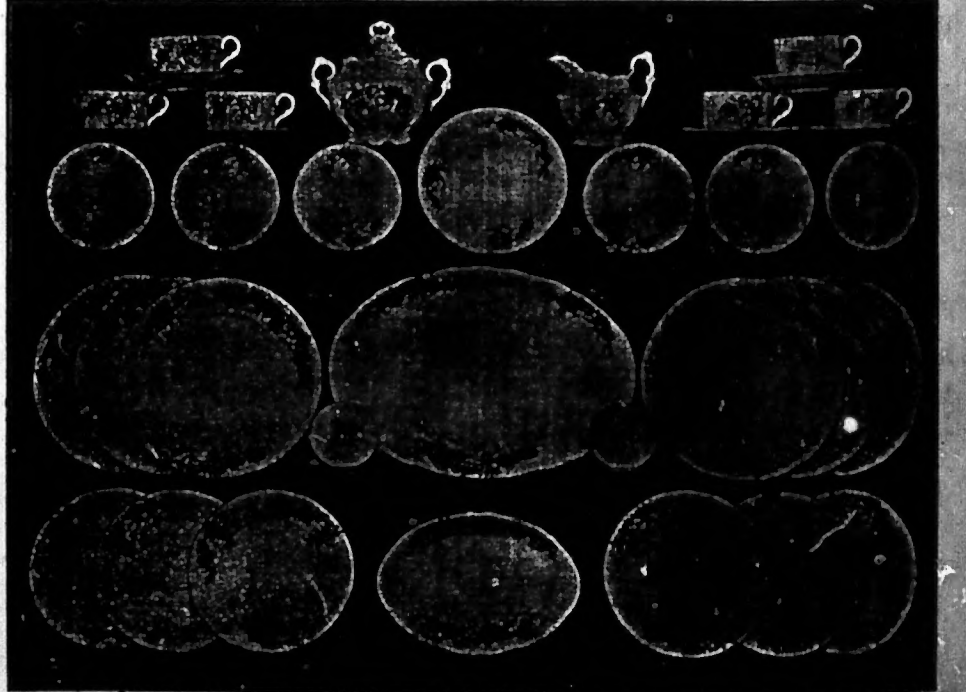
The Herald ten weeks, ten cents.

\$8.00 DINNER SETS FOR \$3.50!
Including One Year's Subscription to
The Social Democratic Herald.
THE MOST GENEROUS OFFER EVER MADE BY ANY NEWSPAPER.

THE DISHES
They are pretty enough to grace any one's table.
An American high grade Semi-Vitreous Decorated Porcelain Dining Set of forty-two pieces.
The composition of the set is shown by the accompanying cut.
The ware is the very highest grade in French designs, decorated in the most artistic styles in natural color in roses, etc., and is gold traced. It will appeal to the most fastidious.
This set is positively guaranteed against crazing and sells ordinarily at retail for \$8.00.

THE TERMS
With one year's subscription to
The Social Democratic Herald
\$3.50
Absolutely safe delivery is guaranteed and each piece in the set is warranted to be perfect. Any breakage in delivery will be immediately replaced. Purchaser to pay freight.

Offer Open to Both Old and New Subscribers.



CASH ORDER BLANK FOR SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD SUBSCRIBERS.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD, MILWAUKEE, WIS. 190

Inclosed herewith you will find \$3.50, for which please send me The Social Democratic Herald ONE YEAR, together with one of your 42-piece handsomely decorated dinner sets; regular price \$8.00; the above amount being payment in full for the dinner set and subscription for The Social Dem. Herald for ONE YEAR.

Sent by — Name — Town — State —

Freight —

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD,
344 SIXTH STREET, MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

Special Notice to Club Raisers!

We will send this 42-piece set of Dishes ABSOLUTELY FREE to any person who will send us a club of twenty-five annual subscriptions at 50c per year. Comrades, call the women's attention to this great offer. Any woman can secure the required number of subscribers in a few days work thus receiving this beautiful set free.

Freight on Dish Set Prepaid Will Amount to But a Few Cents.

The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Street, SECOND FLOOR.

The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock, at 292 Fourth Street, Second Floor.

OFFICERS:
JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St., Cor. Secretary
FREDERICK HEATH, 614 State St., R.R. Secretary
HENRY HOPPE, 2416 Chambers St., Fin. Secretary
GUSTAVE ESCHKE, 515 Newhall St., Treasurer
M. WISENBLUTH, 417 Eleventh St., Sergeant at Arms
Business Agent, FRANK J. WESCH, 318 State Street.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:
Ed. J. Berner, Secy., 1315 Kneeland Ave.; James Sheehan, Wm. A. Chas. Neumann, Emil Brodke, Jos. Hendrickson, J. E. Kagi, Meets first and third Wednesdays at 7:30 p. m., at 292 Fourth St.

COMMITTEES:
Labor Union Section meets first and third Mondays, at headquarters. Labor Union Section meets first and third Mondays, at headquarters. Labor Union Section meets first and third Mondays, at headquarters.

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

Union Barber Shops

ALF. DRESSEN
Barber and Shaving Parlor,
141 Lincoln Ave.

J. N. GAUER
Barber and Shaving Parlor,
105 Kinnickinnic Avenue,
corner South Bay St.

PHIL C. KAMMERER
Barber and Shaving Parlor,
444 East St., corner Scott.

WM. L. SMITH
Barber and Shaving Parlor,
105 Kinnickinnic Avenue.

MR. JANDT, Tailor
and Dealer in
Gent's Furnishings.
Union Hats at
Reduced Prices.
701 Muskegon Ave.
Dr. Mitchell St.

J. PETER, Model Bakery

1823 VIET STREET.
All Orders Promptly Attended To.

S. J. WINNIK, Iron and Old Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Woodware, Crockery and Glassware.

1254 Third Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Telephone CLARK 9532.

THEO. KOESTER, WEST SIDE BOTTLE HOUSE.

Wines and Liquors at Wholesale Prices.
309 Chestnut Street.
Phone Blue 2290. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The Hochstein Leaf Tobacco Co.

Importers and Packers of
LEAF TOBACCO.
PHONE WHITE 9151.
402 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

OTTO C. LAABS, Pharmacist,

209 VIET STREET, Corner 20th.
Telephone West 126.

JOHN SCHUETZ, The Leading Clothier and Merchant Tailor

209 Viêt Street, Cor. Kinnickinnic.
Don't Fail to Attend Our
Semi-Annual Clearance Sale.

ED. PLAU, HATTER & FURNISHER

HATS - CAPS
and FURNISHING GOODS.
441 Eleventh Ave.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Union Made Shoes

ERNST SAUDER
Repairing Neatly Done.
101 Second Ave., Near Kinnickinnic Ave.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

HENRY F. SCHMIDT, Saloon and Sample Room.

Saloon and Sample Room.
101 Second Ave., Corner Arrow.
Phone 9901. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

PECK & SON, Wholesale Meat Dealers

Wholesale Meat Dealers.
101 Second Ave.,
Phone 1001. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Union Made Shoes

ERNST SAUDER
Repairing Neatly Done.
101 Second Ave., Near Kinnickinnic Ave.
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

HENRY F. SCHMIDT, Saloon and Sample Room.

Saloon and Sample Room.
101 Second Ave., Corner Arrow.
Phone 9901. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

PECK & SON, Wholesale Meat Dealers

Wholesale Meat Dealers.
101 Second Ave.,
Phone 1001. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

DIRECTORY OF MILWAUKEE UNIONS.

Secretaries of unions are urged to help us keep the following directory corrected up to date.

Amalgamated Glass Workers' Union No. 2:
— Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 318 State St.
— Secy. Chas. Hempel, Secy. 812 15th St.
Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union No. 1:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Saturday at 325 Chestnut St.
— Secy. J. L. Schaefer, Secy. 732 6th St.
Architectural Iron and Wire Workers' Union No. 33:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 318 State St.
— Secy. Chas. Hempel, Secy. 812 15th St.
Barbers' Union No. 205:
— Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 526 Chestnut street.
— Secy. Betha, Secy. 907 9th St.
Barbers' Union No. 50:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 845 E. M. at 200 4th St.
— Secy. Wm. E. Wicks, Secy. 919 8th St.
Bar-Tenders and Waiters' Union No. 64:
— Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 518 State St.
— Secy. J. K. Kohnen, Secy. 526 E. Water street.
Beer Bottlers' Union No. 213:
— Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 3rd and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Wm. Hamann, Secy. 331 Chestnut street.
Bill Posters and Billers' Union No. 104:
— Secy. George Schaefer, Secy. c. o. Cream City Hill Postage Co.
Blacksmiths' Union No. 1:
— Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at National Ave. and Reed St.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Blacksmiths' Union No. 2:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Harwood Hall, 1st Ave. and Milner St.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Boys' Makers' Union No. 85:
— Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 178 Reed St.
— Secy. Henry H. Secy. 734 2nd St.
Boys' Makers' Union No. 1:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Oregon sts.
— Secy. Frank Greenwald, Secy. 617 Muskegon street.
Book Binders' Union No. 49:
— Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 416 Milwaukee St.
— Secy. J. L. Schaefer, Secy. 732 6th St.
Book Binders' Union No. 1:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at Walnut and 1st St.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Book Binders' Union No. 2:
— Meets 2nd and 4th Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Box Makers' Union No. 1:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Brass and Chandler Workers' Union No. 1:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Brass Makers' Union No. 1:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 1:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 2:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 3:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 4:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 5:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 6:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 7:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 8:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 9:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 10:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 11:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 12:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 13:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 14:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 15:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 16:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 17:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 18:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 19:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 20:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 21:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 22:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 23:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 24:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 25:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 26:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 27:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 28:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 29:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 30:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 31:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 32:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 33:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 34:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 35:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 36:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 37:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 38:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 39:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 40:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 41:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 42:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 43:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 44:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 45:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 46:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 47:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 48:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 49:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 50:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 51:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 52:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 53:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 54:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 55:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 56:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 57:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 58:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 59:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 60:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 61:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 62:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 63:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 64:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 65:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 66:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 67:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 68:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 69:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 70:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 71:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 72:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 73:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 74:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 75:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 76:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 77:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 78:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 79:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 80:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 81:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 82:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 83:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 84:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 85:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 86:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 87:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 88:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 89:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 90:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 91:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 92:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 93:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 94:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 95:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 96:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 97:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 98:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 99:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.
Broom Makers' Union No. 100:
— Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 1st and Walnut sts.
— Secy. Chas. Juncos, Secy. 466 15th Ave.

UNIONS, TAKE NOTICE!

The Empire Hall, cor. West Water and Grand ave., can be rented at a reasonable price; by helping yourselves you help us.

Address all communications to
Dell J. Barrett,
Secy. Cooks' Union, Local 554,
216 6th street.

Open Day and Night | Tables for Ladies and Gents

LUNCH ROOM

Established 1882.
Formerly Tschank's Restaurant,
Max C. ELDER, Prop.
180 Second St., betw. Grand Ave. & Wells.
Tel. Blue 889a. SCHLITZ BEER.

GUSTAV FRIEDRICH, SALOON

440 National Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
Comrades give me a call.

Geo. Schleiger, The Popular West Side Men's Furnisher

CORNER 13th & VIET STREETS,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTIVE BOARD:
O. N. CALIF, 1210 Banks Avenue, Superior.
H. W. HISTORIUS, 516 Second Avenue, Milwaukee.
A. J. WELCH, 579 Seventh Street, Milwaukee.
P. A. PETERSON, 706 S. Fourteenth Street, Manitowish.
GENERAL OFFICERS:
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer,
318 State Street, Milwaukee.
FRED C. BROCKHAUSEN, Secy.-Treas.
678 Seventh Ave., Milwaukee.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List.
The Hanger Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.
The F. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
The West Head Brewing and Malting Co., Green Bay, Wis.
The Kreider Saddle Co., Green Bay, Wis.
The Kottler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis., manufacturers of lard tubs and plumber supplies.
Kunz & Hoeser Brewing Co. of Manitowish, Wis.
Pamper & Wiegmann, better known as the P. & W. Cigar Co. of La Crosse, Wis., manufacturers of cigars and tobacco.
The Atlas Bread Co. of Milwaukee.
The Black & White Manufacturers of the Radiant Home line Stoves.
The Janesville Clothing Co.
Chas. Polachek Bros. Co., 82-184 2nd St., Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of chandeliers, gas and electrical fixtures.
The Engel Coal Co., of Green Bay, Wis.

A. F. of L. Unfair List.
Union workmen and working women and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms—Labor papers please note changes from month to month and copy.
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.
Bread—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.; National Biscuit Co., Chicago, Ill.
Beer—American Brewing Co., New Orleans.
Cigars—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City; The Henry George and Tom Moore.
Meats—Kiongan Packing Company, of Indianapolis, Ind.
Tobacco—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.
Groceries—James Butler, New York City.
CLOTHING.
Buttons—Davenport Prest Button Co., Davenport, Ia.; Kremenitz & Co., Newark, N. J.
Clothing—N. Snellenberg & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Shirts and Collars—United Shirt and Collar Co., Troy, N. Y.; Van Zandt, Janine & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Cluett, Peabody & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Jos. R. Kaiser, N. Y. City.
Shoes—Wellman, Osborne & Co., Lynn, Mass.; Thomas Taylor & Son, Hudson, Mass.
Woolens—J. Capps & Son, Jacksonville, Ill.; Hartford Carpet Co., Thompsonville, Conn.
Underwear—Orella Knitting Mills, Utica, N. Y.
HOELS.
Buffalo—Genesee.
PRINTING AND PUBLICATIONS.
Bookbinders—Geo. M. Hill Co., of Chicago.
Newspapers—Philadelphia Democrat, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hudson, Kimberly & Co., printers, of Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Conkey Co., publishers, Hammond, Ind.; Gazette, Terra Haute, Ind.; Times, Los Angeles, Cal.
POTTERY, GLASS AND STONE.
Pottery and Brick—J. B. Owens Pottery Co., of Zanesville, Ohio; Northwestern Terra Cotta Co., of Chicago, Ill.; Terra Haute Brick and Pipe Co., of Terra Haute, Ind.; Evans & Howard Sewer Pipe and Fire Brick Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. W. Stine Pottery Co., White Cottage, O.
MACHINERY AND BUILDING.
Carriage and Wagon Builders—S. R. Bailey & Co., Amesbury, Mass.; Hasselt & Hodge, Amesbury, Mass.; Carr, Prescott & Co., Amesbury, Mass.
General Hardware—Landers, Frary & Clark, Atlas Works of New Britain, Conn.; Davis Manufacturing Co., Dayton, Ohio; Liver Johnson Arms, Fitchburg, Mass.; Kelsey Furnace Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Brown & Sharpe Tool Co., Providence, R. I.; Computing Scale Co., Dayton, O.; John Russell Cutlery Co., Turner's Falls, N. Y.
Iron and Steel—Illinois Iron and Bolt Co., of Carpentersville, Ill.; Carborundum Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Fawcett & Hedges, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Gurney Foundry Co., Toronto, Ont.; Sattley Manufacturing Co., Springfield, Ohio; Page Needle Co., Chicopee Falls, Mass.; American Circular Loom Co., New Orange, N. J.; Payne Engine Co., Elmira, N. Y.; Lincoln Iron Works, Rutland, Vt.; Ballard & Ballard Milling Co., Lowell, Ky.
Iron, Architectural—Winslow Bros., of Chicago, Ill.
Quarries—Mount Airy Granite Co., Mount Airy, N. C.
Stoves—Heredend Manufacturing Company, Geneva, N. Y.; Germert Stove Co., Erie, Pa.; "Radiant Home" Stove, Ranges and Hot Air Heats, Erie, Pa.
STREET RAILWAYS.
Terra Haute—Street Railway Co. WOOD AND FURNITURE.
Bags—Gulf Bag Co., New Orleans, La.; branch Benis Bros., St. Louis, Mo.; M. Goeller's Sons, Circleville, O.; Brooms and Dusters—The Lee & Co. Subdivision No. 17, in Milwaukee County, State of Wisconsin.
Dated Milwaukee, February 6, 1904.

A CUT DOUGLAS \$3.50 Enamel Shoes At \$2.85.

Ladies Patent Leather, Button & Lace, Cloth and Leather Tops. At \$1.95.

Lamers Bros. SHOES

354 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

HOW ABOUT THAT \$2.00 BILL?

Or are you one of the fellows eternally "kicking" but never "hustling"? Let's have it to-day. We'll mail you five subscription cards.

Social Democratic Herald.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTIVE BOARD:
O. N. CALIF, 1210 Banks Avenue, Superior.
H. W. HISTORIUS, 516 Second Avenue, Milwaukee.
A. J. WELCH, 579 Seventh Street, Milwaukee.
P. A. PETERSON, 706 S. Fourteenth Street, Manitowish.
GENERAL OFFICERS:
FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer,
318 State Street, Milwaukee.
FRED C. BROCKHAUSEN, Secy.-Treas.
678 Seventh Ave., Milwaukee.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List.
The Hanger Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.
The F. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
The West Head Brewing and Malting Co., Green Bay, Wis.
The Kreider Saddle Co., Green Bay, Wis.
The Kottler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis., manufacturers of lard tubs and plumber supplies.
Kunz & Hoeser Brewing Co. of Manitowish, Wis.
Pamper & Wiegmann, better known as the P. & W. Cigar Co. of La Crosse, Wis., manufacturers of cigars and tobacco.
The Atlas Bread Co. of Milwaukee.
The Black & White Manufacturers of the Radiant Home line Stoves.
The Janesville Clothing Co.
Chas. Polachek Bros. Co., 82-184 2nd St., Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of chandeliers, gas and electrical fixtures.
The Engel Coal Co., of Green Bay, Wis.

A. F. of L. Unfair List.
Union workmen and working women and sympathizers with labor have refused to purchase articles produced by the following firms—Labor papers please note changes from month to month and copy.
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS.
Bread—McKinney Bread Company, St. Louis, Mo.; National Biscuit Co., Chicago, Ill.
Beer—American Brewing Co., New Orleans.
Cigars—Carl Upman, of New York City; Kerbs, Wertheim & Schiffer, of New York City; The Henry George and Tom Moore.
Meats—Kiongan Packing Company, of Indianapolis, Ind.
Tobacco—American and Continental Tobacco Companies.
Groceries—James Butler, New York City.
CLOTHING.
Buttons—Davenport Prest

